## NOTES

A CHROMOSOME COUNT FOR JUNIPERUS ASHEI (CUPRESSACEAE) AND ADDITIONAL CHROMOSOME NUMBERS FOR HEDEOMA (LABIATAE)-In a study of possible hybridization in Juniperus, some years ago, I was able to establish a chromosome record for Juniperus asbei Buchholtz. To my knowledge this is the first documented chromosome report for this species. The count was taken from root tip material using excised embryos grown on nutrient enriched agar. With this technique no pretreatment (stratification) of the seed material was necessary.

During recent biosystematic studies of Hedeoma and allied genera (Irving et al., 1979) additional chromosome numbers were established for three previously uncounted taxa. These counts, derived from root tips, supplement Hedeoma chromosome numbers reported earlier (Irving, 1976). The numbers for H. montanum and $H$. nanum var. macrocalyx ( $2 n=36$ ) are consistent with those of related taxa. H. multiflorum of Uruguay and Argentina, however, was tetraploid $(2 n=72)$ but is closely related to $H$. drummondii ( $2 n=36$ ) of Mexico and western U.S.

Juniperus ashei Buchholtz (Fig. 1) $2 n=22$. U.S.A., Texas, Hays Co.: R. S. Irving s.n. (MONTU).

Hedeoma montanum Brandegee $2 n=36$. mexico, Coahuila, Sierra de Parras: R. S. lrving 77-7 (TEX).
Hedeoma nanum (Torr.) Briq. var. macrocalyx Stewart, $2 n=36$ u.s.a., Ariz., Yavapi Co.: R. B. Oxford 428 (ASU).
Hedeoma multiflorum Benth. $2 n=72$. uruguay, Mercedes: $R$. $S$.

figure 1. Chromosomes of Juniperus asbei. Tracing from photomicrograph.

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## REFERENCES

IRVING, R. S. 1976. Chromosome numbers in Hedeoma (Labiatae) and related genera. Syst. Bot. 1: 46-56.
, S. BRENHOLTS, \& D. D. IRVING. 1979. Artificial hybridization in Hedeoma (Labiatae). Syst. Bot. 4: 1-15.

NEW AND RE-INSTITUTED COMBINATIONS IN GUTIERREZIA (COMPOSITAE: ASTEREAE).-In connection with monographic work on what is commonly known as the Xanthocephalum complex, and treatment of these genera for the Flora of the Chibuabuan Desert Region (M. C. Johnston, and collaborators, in preparation), the combinations listed below are necessary. Justification of such dispositions and full synonymy will be provided in a forthcoming doctoral dissertation on the group.

There is strong morphological and chromosomal evidence supporting the close alliance of the species of the former genus Greenella with those of Gutierrezia, reflected here by the transfer of Greenella arizonica and $G$. ramulosa into Gutierrezia. The third species of Greenella, G. discoidea Gray (Proc. Amer. Acad. Arts 19: 2. 1883), which is known only by the type material, has been found by this author to be a rayless form of Xanthocepbalum wrightii (Gray) Gray. Since I have here returned this latter species to Gutierrezia also, the genus Greenella as a whole is reduced to synonymy. The only objection that Gray himself had to this placement was ray-floret color, and since there are several South American gutierrezias with white rays, maintenance of a distinct genus on that basis is meaningless.

As a result of these transfers and the changes of status of two of the taxa involved, there are now 14 North American species of Gutierrezia. Gymnosperma glutinosum is closely related to this group and may be transferred to Gutierrezia in the future; this taxonomic decision must await additional study.

1. Gutierrezia conoidea (Hemsley) Lane, comb. nov. Based on: Xanthocephalum conoideum Hemsley, Biol. Centr. Amer. 2: 109-112. 1882.
2. Gutierrezia alamani Gray, Smithsonian Contr. Knowl. 3(5): 91 (Pl. Wright. 1: 91). 1850. This species has been known most recently as Xanthocephalum linearifolium (DC) Greenman (Publ. Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Bot. series 2: 345. 1912), based on Keerlia linearifolia DC (Prod. 5: 309-310. 1836). However, when placed in Gutierrezia, it must take Gray's epithet because of the pre-existence of G. linearifolia Lag. (Gen. et Sp. Nov. 30. 1816).
3. Gutierrezia alamani Gray var. megalocephala (Fernald) Lane, comb. \& stat. nov. Based on: Xanthocephalum megalocephalum Fernald,
